

APPENDICES



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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AAF – Army Air Force
ACC – Arizona Corporation Commission
ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act
ADEQ – Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
ADOC – Arizona Department of Commerce
ADOT – Arizona Department of Transportation
ADWR – Arizona Department of Water Resources
AF – Auxiliary Field
AFB – Air Force Base
AG - Agriculture
AMA – Active Management Area
AP – Airport Preservation
API – Arizona Preserve Initiative
APS – Arizona Public Service
APZ – Accident Potential Zone
ARS – Arizona Revised Statute
ASLD – Arizona State Land Department
ASM – Arizona Site Museum Number
ASU – Arizona State University
AUX – Auxiliary

BLM – Bureau of Land Management
BNSF – Burlington Northern and Santa Fe
BOR – Bureau of Reclamation
BRT – Bus Rapid transit

C - Commercial
CAGRD – Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District
CAP – Central Arizona Project
CAWCD – Central Arizona Water Conservation District
CDBG – Community Development Block Grant
CDC – Community Development Corporation
CERT – Computer Emergency Response Team
CFS – Cubic Feet per Second
CIP – Capital Improvement Fund
CLG – Certified Local Government
CRA – Community Reinvestment Act
CPR – Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CPTED – Crime Prevention through Envi-

ronmental Design
CWA – Clean Water Act
DES – Department of Economic Security
DMP – Development Master Plan
DOJ – Department of Justice
DSD – Dysart Unified School District
DU/AC – Dwelling Units per Acre

E - Employment
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

FAR – Floor Area Ratio **FEMA** – Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEMA BFE –Federal Emergency Management Agency, Base Flood Elevation.

GIS – Geographic Information Systems
GO – General Obligation

HAZMAT – Hazardous Materials
HDR – High Density Residential
HUD – Housing and Urban Development
HURF – Highway User Revenues Funds

LAB – Luke Air Force Base
LDR – Low Density Residential
LEED – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LF - Landfill
LOS – Level of Service

MAG – Maricopa Association of Governments
MDR – Medium Density Residential
MHDR – Medium High Density Residential
MU – Mixed Use

NDWQS – National Drinking Water Quality Standards
NEV – Neighborhood Electric Vehicle
NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPDWR – National Primary Drinking Water Regulation
NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

OS – Open Space

OTS – Original Townsite

PF – Public Facility

PG - Proving Grounds

PM10 – Particulate Matter 10 microns or less

PMA – Phoenix Metropolitan Area

R – Resort Development

RPTA – Regional Public Transit Agency

RR – Rural Residential

RTP – Regional Transportation Plan

SAZ – Socioeconomic Analysis Zones

SD – Special District

SDWA – Safe Drinking Water Act

SF & PP – Santa Fe Prescott and Phoenix

Railroad **SPA** – Special Planning Area

SR – Suburban Residential

TAC – Toxic Air Contaminants

TDR – Transfer of Density Rights

TDS – Total Dissolved Solids

TOD – Transit Oriented Development

USACE – United States Army Corps of Engineers

USDOT – United States Department of Transportation

USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency

USGS – United States Geological Services

USFWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service

VFW – Veterans of Foreign Wars

WHO – World Health Organization

WWTP – Waste Water Treatment Plant

YMCA – Young Men's Christians Association

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

100-Year Flood – A flood event that statistically has a 1 out of 100 (or one percent) chance of being equaled or exceeded on a specific watercourse in any given year. A flood event of this magnitude is often used to determine if Flood insurance is either advisable or required on a property.

Acre-foot – Amount of water it takes to cover an acre of land to a depth of one foot, about 326,000 gallons. An acre-foot can supply the annual needs of between one and two average Arizona households.

Acres-gross – The entire acreage of a site. Most communities calculate gross acreage to the centerline of proposed bounding streets and to the edge of the right-of-way of existing or dedicated streets.

Acres-net – The portion of a site that can actually be built upon. The following generally are not included in the net acreage of a site: public or private road rights-of-way, public open space, and floodways.

Adverse impact – A negative consequence for the physical, social or economic environment resulting from an action or project.

Alternative energy – Energy derived from non-traditional sources

Annexation: process by which an area of land is incorporated into an existing city or municipality with a resulting change in the boundaries of the annexing jurisdiction.

Aquifer – Geological formation that is water bearing and permeable and yields economically significant amounts of water to wells or springs.

Arborescent - Tree like branching pattern, generally having a bare stalk and clusters of polyps at the terminal end.

BFE (Base Flood Elevation) – The elevation

shown on the Flood Insurance rate Map for Zones AE, AH, A1-A30, AR, AR/A1-A30, AR/AH, AR/AO, V1-V30 and VE that indicates the water surface elevation resulting from a flood that has a one percent chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year.

Blight – A condition of a site, structure or area that may cause nearby buildings and/or areas to decline in attractiveness and/or utility.

Buildout – development of land to its full potential or theoretical capacity as permitted under current or proposed planning or zoning designations.

Capital project – A specific undertaking involving procurement, construction or installation or facilities or related equipment which improves, preserves, enhances or modernizes the City's provision of municipal services.

Census – The official decennial enumeration of the population conducted by the Federal Government.

City Council – A city's legislative body. The popularly elected city council is responsible for enacting ordinances, imposing taxes, making appropriations, establishing policy, and hiring some city officials. The council adopts the local general plan, zoning and subdivision ordinance.

Clustered development – Concentration of development on only a portion of a site, allowing sensitive areas to be protected with no loss in the number of lots and maintaining the overall density of the site.

Cogeneration – Cogeneration is a highly efficient means of generating heat and electric power at the same time from the same energy source.

Community development Block Grant (CDBG) – A grant program administered by the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Develop-

opment (HUD) on a formula basis for entitlement communities and by the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for non-entitled jurisdictions. This grant allots money to cities and counties for housing rehabilitation and community development, including public facilities and economic development.

Complete streets - Complete streets are designed and operated to enable safe, attractive and comfortable access and travel for all users. Pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders of all ages and abilities are able to safely and comfortably move along and across a complete street. Complete Streets also create a sense of place and improve social interaction, while generally improving property adjacent land values.

Conservation – Management of the human use of resource so as to yield the greatest sustainable benefit to present generation.

Day-Night Sound Level (Ldn)

The Day-Night Sound Level is the A-weighted equivalent sound level for a 24-hour period with an additional 10 dB weighting imposed on the equivalent sound levels occurring during nighttime hours (10 pm to 7 am). Hence, an environment that has a measured daytime equivalent sound level of 60 dB and a measured nighttime equivalent sound level of 50 dB, can be said to have a weighted nighttime sound level of 60 dB (50 + 10) and an Ldn of 60 dB. Examples of measured Ldn values are shown in Figure 4. Table 1 summarizes the use of the four sound descriptors used by EPA.

Distributed generation – Distributed energy sources are small scale power generation technologies located close to where the electricity is used.

Effluent – Municipal sewage or wastewater that has been partially or completely treated.

Fissures – A general term to include natural fractures, cracks, and openings in consolidated rock caused by bedding planes, joints, faults etc.

Green Building - Development that minimizes energy consumption and minimizes pollution and the generation of wastes, while maximizing the re-use of materials and creating healthful indoor environments.

Habitat – The natural environment in which an organism lives.

Incorporated - Territory included under City of Surprise jurisdiction

Ldn – the Day Night Average Level, is a 24-hour average level with a 10 dbA weighting added to noise during the hours of 10:00 PM to 7:00 AM to account for noise sensitivity.

Lifecycle housing – Housing that entails a range of housing options that meet people's preferences and circumstances at all of life's stages.

Life-Lease - A life lease can be for the life of the tenant, for a specific term (e.g. 50 years), and some have no specified termination date. Under a life lease, a tenant pays an entrance fee for a rental unit. The tenant also pays rent each month to cover maintenance and other expenses. They then have exclusive use of their suite, shared use of all common areas and facilities, and other benefits. Majority of life lease communities are developed and owned by non-profit organizations, charitable groups, service clubs or religious institutions.

Metropolitan Area – The area which is located in a relatively large core city or cities and the adjacent geographic areas.

Multi-modal – Accommodating various modes of transportation including bicycles, pedestrians, transit vehicles, ferries, trains and personal vehicles.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Neotropical – The biogeographic region including tropical Mexico, Central America, South America and the West Indies.

Noise Contours

Noise contours are a series of lines superimposed on a map of the airport's environs. These lines represent various DNL levels. DNL noise contours are used for several purposes.

- Noise contours highlight existing or potential areas of significant aircraft noise exposure
- Noise contours are used to assess the relative aircraft noise exposure levels of different runway and/or flight corridor alternatives
- Noise contours provide guidance to political jurisdictions in the development of land use control measures. These measures include zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes and airport overlay zones.

New Urbanism - An approach to urban planning that advocates integrating housing, workplaces, shopping, and recreation areas into compact, pedestrian-friendly, mixed-use neighborhoods linked by transit and bikeways. New urbanist development is characterized by buildings placed directly along relatively narrow streets, with parking and driveways located to the rear, complemented by pedestrian-oriented amenities such as front porches and sidewalk cafes.

Ordinance – A law or regulation set forth and adopted by a governmental authority, usually a city or county.

Point Source of Pollution – Discrete conveyances, such as pipes or man made ditches that discharge pollutants into water of the United States. This includes not only discharges from municipal sewage plants and industrial facilities, but also collected storm drainage from larger urban areas and collected runoff from many construction sites.

Preservation – An action to reserve, protect or safeguard a portion of the natural environment from unnatural disturbance.

Recharge - A process by which water is added to a zone of saturation, usually by percolation from the soil surface.

Renewable – Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible.

Ruderal – Vegetation that grows along roadsides or in disturbed or abandoned farmland.

Safe Yield – The amount of water that can be taken from a source or supply over a period of years without depleting that source beyond its ability to be recharged.

Shrink-swell – Identifies the capacity of a soil to expand or shrink as the moisture content is increased or decreased. Soils with a high percentage of clay tend to have a high shrink-swell capacity which can contribute to structural problems for buildings and roads.

Subsidence – The process of sinking or settling of a land surface because of natural or artificial causes.

Surprise Economic Positioning Framework – A study that identifies the economic opportunities that have the greatest potential based on the established economic foundations of the region and the unique, place-based assets found in the region and Surprise.

Sustainability – A concept of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Planning for sustainability promotes responsible development - not anti-development. It requires a democratic process of planning to achieve the greatest common good for all segments of our population, protect the health of the environment and assure future generations of the resources they will need to survive and progress.

Streetwall – Technique where buildings are used to border and enclose space to make walking along the street safer and more comfortable and to ensure that the streetscape is visually interesting.

Transit- Transit comprises all transport systems that transport members of the general public, usually charging set fares. It generally includes rail, bus services, ferries, taxicab services etc.

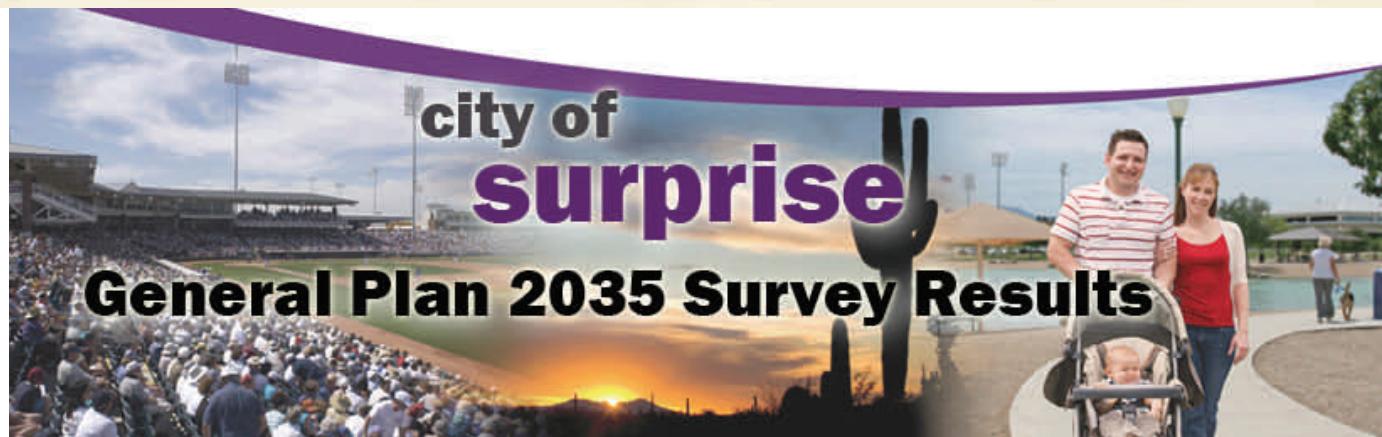
Urban Design - Urban design concerns the arrangement, appearance and functionality of towns and cities, and in particular the shaping and uses of urban public space. It has traditionally been regarded as a disciplinary subset of urban planning, landscape architecture, or architecture. Urban design theory deals primarily with the design and management of public space (i.e. the 'public environment', 'public realm' or 'public domain'), and the way public places are experienced and used.

Urban Interface – Heavily vegetated areas where wildlands meet urban development.

Viewshed – A viewshed is an area of land, water and other environmental elements that is visible from a fixed vantage point.

Visibility – An international movement to change home construction practices so that virtually all new homes whether or not designated for residents, who currently have mobility impairments, offer specific accessibility features.

Xeriscape – Quality, low-maintenance landscaping that conserves water and is based on sound horticultural practices.



city of **surprise**

General Plan 2035 Survey Results

"What's Most Important?"

A Clean, Safe, Attractive Community

Economic Development focused on Small Businesses and Education Jobs

Sustainability focused on Water Conservation

Recreation for All Ages, Regional Parks, and Recreation Centers

Entertainment through Arts & Culture

Priority 1

Clean and Safe Communities

Safety

Clean Streets and Neighborhoods

Economic Development

Physical Appearance

Water Conservation

Recruit Small Businesses

Recreation

Priority 2

East/West Connections

Incentives for New Businesses

Safety Through Design

Recreation for All Ages

Education

Open Space

Education Jobs

Neighborhood Watch

Walkability

Renewable Energy

Recruit Large Businesses

Neighborhood Preservation

Priority 3

Transportation

Regional Parks

Complete Streets

Neighborhood Centers

Incentivize Renewable Energy

Wildlife Habitats

Service Sector Jobs

Accessibility

Recreation Centers

Sustainability

Green Buildings

Sidewalks & Bike Lanes

Downtown/Regional Mall

Neighborhood Parks

Industrial Sector Jobs

Educating the Public

Trails

Arts and Culture

Retail Jobs

Health Facilities

Alternative Modes of Transportation



downtown

- Walkable area containing boutique shops, arts and culture, and entertainment
- Shopping and dining in unique stores and restaurants (not chain stores or restaurants)
- Centralized “placemaking” area to socialize
- Mixed-use “town square,” “city center,” or “main street”
- Indoor and outdoor entertainment venues and small-scale nightlife

recreation & entertainment

- Centralized community recreation center that offers a variety of classes, year-round activities, fitness facilities, etc.
- Family-friendly recreation and entertainment facilities (i.e. amusement park, water park, theme park, mini golf, roller skating rink)
- Arts and culture venues (i.e. art centers, cultural centers, performing arts theaters, museums, creative galleries)



economic development

- Focus on attracting “white collar” business (i.e. corporate headquarters such as Google, Intel, or other high-tech, engineering, or financial sector companies)
- Promote small business development (i.e. provide incentives to new businesses) such as small boutique shops
- Develop an upscale shopping mall, high-end retail (i.e. Nordstrom's, Macy's, Dillard's, Whole Foods, etc.), and Costco
- Limit strip malls and chain establishments (i.e. fast food restaurants, chain restaurants, “box stores” like Walmart, Ross, Kohl's, etc.)

growth

- Focus on smart, controlled growth
- Provide “big city” amenities with “small town” feel (unique charm and sense of community)
- Infill vacant commercial properties before building more commercial developments
- Promote “pride of ownership” communities (low crime and safety) and avoid high density residential development



transportation

- More east/west connections (from Loop 303 to Loop 101)
- “Bike friendly” and “walking friendly” city with connective bike lanes and walking trails (including shaded walkways)
- Complete partially-built streets
- Public transportation connection to downtown Phoenix and airport